

REMARKS

Applicant respectfully requests entry of the above amendments and consideration of the present claims in light of the following remarks.

First, the Examiner objected to the drawings for the inclusion of the extraneous terminology "ERSATZBLATT (REGEL 26)" and reference characters 32-50 which are not mentioned in the specification. As set forth above, proposed corrections to the drawings are shown in red on the attached sheets, which applicant believes place the drawings into allowable form. Applicant will provide formal drawings showing the proposed corrections upon the finding of allowability, prior to payment of the issue fee.

Next the Examiner raised objection to the specification for failing to provide a brief description of Figures 2a to 2c and 13-15 or the proper section headings. Additionally, the specification was objected to on the grounds that the sentence bridging pages 16 and 17 and the sentences bridging pages 17 and 18 were not understood.

In response, applicant has amended the specification to include a brief description of Figures 2a to 2c and 13-15 and the proper section headings. Notwithstanding, applicant believes that the sentences bridging pages 16 and 17 and pages 17 and 18 are complete. In this regard, the quotations from the Office Action appear to indicate that the Examiner has merely missed the last line on each of pages 16 and 17.

More particularly, the sentence bridging pages 16 and 17 reads, "Here too, the degree of reduction in luminance attained by *reflector 8 depends on the relation between the reflective area and the transmissive area and the hole size.*" (The last line of page 16 shown in italics.) Similarly, the last full sentence on page 17 and the sentence bridging pages 17 and 18 read as follows, "Thus, the light beams in the light emitted or reflected upward which are scattered at covering 22 bring about a uniform indirect *illumination of the room which is pleasant for the observer. The two points at which the two sheathed cables 20 exit lamp 24 define an axis 23 running parallel to the two gaps 7.*" (The last line of page 17 shown in italics.)

Applicant believes that the specification is clear when read with the last line in each of the pages 16 and 17, and no amendment is therefore required. In an effort to

further illustrate the last lines of the subject pages, applicant includes copies of pages 16 and 17 of the translation as filed and respectfully requests removal of the objection to the specification.

The Examiner next objected to Claims 2-12 of the application based on several formal grounds. Applicant has amended the claims with these objections in mind and believes that each of the items raised by the Examiner have been corrected in the above amendments. Removal of the objection is therefore requested.

Turning to the substantive matters contained in the Office Action, Claims 1 and 9 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by Williams et al. and Claims 1 and 11 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by Bedel. However, the Examiner stated that Claims 2-8, 10 and 12 would be allowable if rewritten to overcome the formal objections and include the subject matter of the base claim and any intervening claims.

In keeping, applicant has corrected the formal matters, as set forth above, and has further amended Claim 1 to include the subject matter of Claim 2, thereby placing Claim 1 into proper form for allowance. Additionally, since each of the remaining pending claims ultimately depend from Claim 1, all of the remaining claims are also believed to be in proper form for allowance.

Based on the foregoing, applicant respectfully submits that the present application is in proper form for allowance. Favorable consideration and the indication of allowability of all claims is therefore respectfully requested and earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,



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Figure 7 is a perspective view of the spatial design of reflector 8 and lower housing part 4 depicted in Figure 6. In this connection, it is well discernible that surfaces 12 of reflector 8 which, in cross-section, have the shape of circular segments, as is shown in Figure 6, each correspond to a cylinder envelope in the three-dimensional embodiment. The two cylinder envelopes are abutted against each other along axis of symmetry 25. Using this design, the optical path shown in Figures 4 and 5 is obtained in the reflected light along the entire length of tubular luminous element 1 so that the reflected light is not reflected by reflector 8 into luminous element 1 but guided around it. In this manner, the high luminous efficacy described above is guaranteed along the entire length of luminous element 1.

Figure 8 shows a further embodiment of a reflector 8. Here, a perforated plate 18 is concerned which is made of a reflective material such as aluminum and which has holes 18a and webs 18b located therebetween. Reflector 8 is partially transparent since it reflects the light beams impinging on it from a luminous element 1 only at the locations at which there are webs 18b between holes 18a. If a light beam falls on one of holes 18a, then this light beam passes through reflector 8 in an unhindered manner. The degree of transparency of reflector 8 and thus, of its glare suppression characteristic through the reduction of the luminance perceived by the observer is determined by the relation of the area of holes 18a to the area of webs 18b and the hole size itself. Such a reflector 8 in the form of a perforated plate 18 is very easy and inexpensive to manufacture, for example, by punching holes 18a out of an aluminum sheet. Thus, the buyer of a lamp 24 can choose the reflector 8 which suits him and insert it into lamp 24, depending on the use of lamp 24 and the desired properties thereof.

Figure 9 shows a further embodiment of a reflector 8. Reflector 8 has a transparent substructure 13 made, for example, of a transparent plastic such as Plexiglas. A reflective, perforated material 14 which can be, for example, metallic, is applied to transparent substructure 13 using a screen-printing technique. This reflector 8 reflects light beams which impinge on reflective material 14. Here too, the degree of reduction in luminance attained by reflector 8 depends on the relation between the reflective area and the transmissive area and

on the hole size. This means here, that the degree of reduction in luminance can be adjusted by the size of the area to which reflective material 14 is applied. A reflector 8 of that kind can be specially customized as well, and produced in many different variants with regard to the reductions in luminance.

Figure 10 depicts another exemplary embodiment of a reflector 8. This reflector 8 has a transparent substructure 13 as well. This transparent substructure 13 has bonded thereto a film 17 which features reflective regions 15 and transparent regions 16. With regard to the degree of reduction in luminance and to the ease of manufacture or the response to customer wishes, the same applies as has already been explained above with regard to Figures 8 and 9.

Figure 11 shows a further exemplary embodiment of a lamp 24. Here, a suspended lamp is concerned which is attached to a ceiling 21. Lamp 24 is shown here only schematically, upper housing part 5 and lower housing part 4 being depicted with gaps 7 situated therebetween. On the other hand, neither connecting means 10 nor luminous element 1 are shown. Lamp 24 is made so light that it is sufficient to suspend it from ceiling 21 at two sheathed electric cables 20 conducting the electric current. There is not need to use steel cables for that purpose but these could be used in additionally or incorporated into the sheathed cable. The fixing points of sheathed electric cables 20 at ceiling 21 are covered by a covering 22. Covering 22 is designed as a canopy. The covering is concave with respect to lamp 24 and extends parallel to the longitudinal extension of lamp 24. In cross-section, it has the shape of a circular segment just as the cross-section of upper housing part 5. Thus, a design in the form of a cylinder envelope segment ensues for covering 22. Apart from the aesthetic effect that the fixing points of lamp 24 at ceiling 21 are covered, such a covering 22 has also a positive effect on the illumination of the whole room in which lamp 24 is located. Due to the concave design with respect to lamp 24, no punctiform high luminances, so-called "luminance peaks" occur but a homogenous luminance distribution ensues. Thus, the light beams in the light emitted or reflected upward which are scattered at covering 22 bring about a uniform indirect illumination of the room which is pleasant for the observer. The two points at which the two